

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MAY 26

PROTECTION AND WAGES.

There were a good many foolish things said by the democrats during the recent discussion of the Mills bill, and one of them is this: "If protection makes high wages, how do you account for higher wages in free trade England than in protected Germany?" This can be answered by one of its kind: "If free trade opens a wide market, encourages manufacturing, and builds up wages, why is the labor of England so sorely depressed, and why are wages 50 per cent. lower there than in the United States?"

But probably a more intelligent answer to the foolish question of the democrats of the Mills bill is this: "The question of price in labor as in business is settled at last by the law of supply and demand, but protection, it means, increases the price of labor, and increases the demand for labor, and thus raises the price of the former and lowers the price of the latter. England nerved her industries by centuries of protection; Germany has but lately liberated herself from the shackles of that commercial dependence which is called free trade. Hence the demand for labor in Germany is not yet equal to that in England; but it is increasing more rapidly in the continental than in the insular empire."

Let us look farther into this matter of wages and protection, and use facts that were used by republicans in opposing the Mills bill. "Six northern states have 32,000 manufacturing establishments in their limits; they pay \$304,000,000 yearly in wages; they expend \$600,000,000 yearly in purchase of machinery and raw material. In these six states the savings banks hold \$75,000,000 in trust for the wage earners; enough to give every man, woman, and child resident in them, \$120. In twelve southern states there are only 33,000 manufacturing establishments, and mostly small affairs; they pay in the aggregate less than \$50,000,000 as wages; in the savings banks of these states there is less than one-fourth of one cent laid up for each man, woman and child resident in them. Necessarily wages are lower in the twelve southern than in the six northern states. There is brisk demand for labor in the one tier, in the other it finds employment with difficulty. And yet the protective system covers both sections. The one has refused, the other hastened to avail itself of the beneficent provision."

On this same point Congressman O'Connor, of Illinois, presented some facts during the tariff discussion, that should not go unnoticed. He showed the inconsistency of placing wool and wooleens on the free list and allowing sugar to remain taxed. In substance the point made was this: The American capital invested in sugar is put down at \$50,000,000; the tariff revenue from sugar is about \$75,000,000 a year. The American capital invested in wool is near \$350,000,000; the tariff duties on wool are only about \$5,400,000. "But what is more important, and is indeed the only forcible argument for reduction or abolition of the sugar duty instead of the wool duty, is this: owing to spottiness or failure to comprehend the laws of trade the sugar-growers have not extended the area of their industry under protection. The iron men have multiplied their product tenfold, the wool men fourfold, and other protected trades in like ratio. While the fierce competition of these men for that home market which protection secures to them has cheapened the price of non-cotton and woolen goods, and increased the demand for labor, and, therefore, its compensation, the sugar-growers actually produce less sugar now than a quarter of a century ago."

THE NEW BISHOPS.

Five new bishops have been elected by the Methodist general conference in New York. The election of Dr. J. H. Vincent will give general satisfaction throughout the country. His Chautauque labors have made him both popular and famous. He is 55 years old and lives at Plainfield, New Jersey. He has been connected with the Sunday school work of the church for more than 25 years. He used to preach at Galena, when General Grant lived there before the war, and was Grant's pastor. He was selected by Grant to respond to the address of welcome at the great reception given to the general at Galena, August 18, 1863. Dr. James N. Fitz-Gerald, the recording secretary of the general missionary society, is one of the most profound theologians in this country, and is an accomplished orator. He used to be a lawyer, and for a time was in the office of the late secretary of state, Frederick B. Frelinghuysen. He is 49 years old, and his home is in Newark, New Jersey.

Dr. Isaac W. Joyce is a member of the Cincinnati conference. He began his life on the farm. In Cincinnati he has been pastor of St. Paul's and Trinity churches, being reappointed to St. Paul's, his present charge, by unanimous request.

He is a ripe scholar, but is below some of the other bishops in oratory. Dr. Goodsell, the fifth bishop, is of New York.

COMMITTED TO PROHIBITION.

The Methodist general conference has adopted a resolution on the liquor question which is about as near third-party prohibition as anything the Madison prohibition convention could adopt.

We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose, by license, taxing, or otherwise, to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance and afford no protection against its ravages. We hold that the proper attitude of christians toward this traffic is one of uncompromising opposition, and while we do not presume to dictate to our people as to their political affiliation, we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in the interest of the liquor traffic. We advise the members of our church to aid in the enforcement of such laws as do not legalize or endorse the manufacture and sale of intoxicants to be used as beverages; and to this end we favor the organization of the law and order leagues wherever practicable. We also favor the organization of the law and order leagues wherever practicable. We also favor the organization of the law and order leagues wherever practicable.

When a body of men resolve that they are opposed to any laws that shall either restrict or regulate the traffic in liquor, and demand that it shall be local prohibition or nothing, they do more damage to the temperance cause than all the social liberty parties in the country. This is the case, because public sentiment is not strong enough at the present time to carry prohibition in all the states, or even in very few of the states, and therefore a third-party, whose spirit is clearly to tear down and not build up, makes war against the best temperance element in this country, and frames its conduct in such a way as to defeat, if possible, the very party which has given the country all the prohibition and temperance legislation that now exists. A blind man, intellectually, can see the force of this statement.

The republicans of Milwaukee have practically determined upon presenting the name of the Hon. Julius Wesselsberg for the office of secretary of state. Mr. Wesselsberg is at present a state senator, and a representative German-American citizen. He is about forty-five years of age, and has lived in the city of Milwaukee for forty years. He is regarded as a first-class business man, has several times filled offices of trust in Milwaukee in a highly satisfactory manner. There is a very general disposition throughout the state to give Milwaukee whatever it asks for at the convention. That city has done great service to the party in the past, and for a long time has had no representative upon the ticket. If the republicans of Milwaukee, when the state convention meets, present a solid front in favor of any one for the office of secretary of state, or in point of fact, any other office, they will be very apt to get what they ask for. It is not only good politics but it is justice. In any event there must be disappointments and disappointed candidates; but the Gazette refuses to believe that any man will enlist and remain inactive throughout the coming campaign because of failure to be nominated for a coveted office. The Gazette has no favorites, but it earnestly desires to see a ticket made up of strong representatives men, giving such incidental preference by reason of locality as may seem desirable, as heretofore indicated. From all that is known of Mr. Wesselsberg, he will not halt for an instant in his hard work for the party should he fail to be nominated.

The spirit of this democratic administration has broken out in a vigorous form in South Carolina. The democrats of Laurens county, in that state, recently held a convention at which they passed a resolution about the management of primaries which specifies that no negro shall vote who cannot prove by five responsible white democrats that he voted the state and national democratic tickets in 1876, and has been a democrat ever since. As the managers of the primaries must be white democrats and all the witnesses white, it goes without saying that the negroes in that county will not do so much voting. This is the way democratic majorities are manufactured in the south.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Sawyer reached Oakbrook from Washington on Friday. Departations of local lodges to which Senator Sawyer belonged and a crowd of citizens were at the depot and escorted the body to the Sawyer mansion. The casket, which was covered by four large wreaths and other floral devices, was borne to and from the house by Messrs. L. O. Ramsey, H. W. McCay, Robert McMillan and others. The funeral took place this afternoon, the services being conducted by the Rev. E. H. Smith, of the first Congregational church. The remains were placed in a vault temporarily until a private mausoleum can be built in accordance with the wish of the deceased that her body should not be put under ground.

Senators Spooner and Blackburn, of the senate's special committee to investigate the civil service, on Thursday began to look into the workings of the New York custom house, where it is charged, there have been many irregularities. The committee will fish for democratic crookedness, and will not fish in vain.

One of the best variations on the hen-and-a-half theme we have seen is from the Smithsonian (Ga.) News, and evidently comes from the inmost depths of the editor's heart. It is as follows:

Up and pay a dollar and a half in a year; and a half, an editor and a half would then stand some chance of getting a meal and a half occasionally.

"I venture the remark," writes a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer that there never was a democratic president of the United States who did not like a good article of whiskey." The New York World copies this tribute to the unassailable infidelity of the line of democratic presidents, and places above it the interesting announcement that "Grover believes in mellow rye." These sayings would attract much attention except for the fact that the third-party leaders, the "only true temperance reformers," hope to see a republican temperance man defeated for the presidency by a man who loves mellow rye.

A SICK WARRIOR.

General Sheridan's illness assumes a serious phase.

HIS LIFE HANGING BY A THREAD.

Heart Troubles Cause Sinking Spells, and He May Pass Away at Any Time—His Doctors Hopeful—The Day in Congress.

A STRICKEN VETERAN. Washington, May 25.—A gentleman who has excellent sources of information says that he is advised that the following is an accurate statement as to the condition of General Sheridan: The family were not anxious until yesterday morning. The report that there was a stroke of paralysis, or apoplexy, was absolutely without foundation, but yesterday morning the family were exceedingly alarmed; this is a very conservative way to put it. General Sheridan is completely broken down from nervous or physical exhaustion. His physicians think he may rally from the sinking condition in which he now is, but they fear that if he does he may not have sufficient power of recuperation to recover.

One of General Sheridan's aides, in reply to an inquiry, says he is not so well; that, in fact, he has lost about what he gained Thursday. To prevent any accident, there has been a physician constantly in attendance since Tuesday, while Dr. O'Reilly visits him several times a day. It is further stated by the same authority that

his serious attack on Monday evening was due to heart failure, and there has since been a slight recurrence of that trouble. Late yesterday afternoon General Sheridan's condition was reported to be much better. A consultation of physicians will be held to determine the course of treatment to be pursued in his case. Colonel Kellogg said that the General was better than he was in the morning. The General was perfectly conscious, he said, and was bright and cheerful.

General Sheridan is a very sick man, and his physicians are in constant attendance upon him. His trouble is a valvular affection of the heart, and he has had several alarming sinking spells, from which he has rallied, the last being the most severe of all. The failure of the heart's action has brought him near to death's door more than once, and the fear is that a recurrence of the trouble may take him away suddenly at any moment. A consultation was held last night, and at its conclusion the following statement, which is concurred in by all the physicians, was given to the press:

"8:30 p. m.—Constipation of Dr. Matthews, and Dr. O'Reilly, sitting up; voice strong; bright, cheerful and hopeful. Odema of legs diminished; pulse 110, his normal pulse being 90; respiration regular; heart sound; no nausea and has taken sufficient nourishment; tongue clear; condition in general improved since morning visit."

"Surgeon U. S. A., Attending Surgeon." The house is closed, and no further information in regard to the case will be given until to-morrow morning.

At 11 o'clock to-night Dr. Yarrow said to a reporter: "I felt quite uneasy this morning about General Sheridan, but when I saw him in the afternoon I noticed a change for the better. He was additionally improved to-night when I left him. He is cheerful, and I feel that the danger point is passed."

HOUSE. Washington, May 25.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered by the house yesterday in committee of the whole.

Mr. McComas (Md.) offered an amendment increasing the civil force of the Civil-Service law. He called attention to the fact that there had been no published report of the commission since August, 1885, and said that the President seemed to be so much concerned in other matters that he had neglected the report of the Civil-Service reform it would be wounded upon death by the present administration.

Mr. Clements (Ga.) suggested that it was a great disservice to the republicans that Mr. Cleveland had not trumped under foot the Civil-Service law, as had been done by Republican administrations. More reforms had been made during the last year of the last administration than had been made in any one year since.

Mr. McComas declared that there had never been such a clean sweep of general officers as there had been under Cleveland, and now this sweep was made under the guise of the most colossal hypocrisy that had ever disgraced the office of the lord high executioner. The Democrats would deceive nobody but the morally dyspeptic mugwumps, who for free trade had kicked away Civil-Service reform.

Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) asserted that throughout the United States Mr. Cleveland's Federal office-holders had captured Democratic State conventions and elected delegates to St. Louis regardless of the wishes of the people.

Mr. Reed (Mo.) said that he could remember how gentlemen on the other side used to point out the admirably appointed Federal office-holders participating in nominating conventions, and how they promised to reform matters when they came into power. Carrying out the sentiment of this virtuous oratory, President Cleveland at the beginning of his term had proclaimed that he intended to stop Federal officeholders participating in nominating conventions, not having prophetic eye on the recent Pennsylvania New York conventions. [Laughter.] What the Republicans pointed out was that gentlemen on the other side as soon as they got into power did precisely the same thing about which they were so indignant before they got into power. They retorted by saying: "You did it." That was just what they had said before election.

Pending a vote upon Mr. McComas' amendment the committee arose and the house took a recess till 5 o'clock.

At its evening session the house passed fifty private pension bills.

SENATE. Washington, May 25.—Senator Turpie (Ind.) introduced a bill yesterday making it the duty of the Commissioner of Labor

to prepare and publish annually a "Register of Labor." The bill is to be of the size of the army and navy registers combined and is to contain the names and addresses of persons of known excellence in their vocation in any line of skilled labor or mechanics, the names to be taken in proportion to population from the different States and Territories. Only names of persons actually engaged in the manual work of their respective callings are to be published. This list is to be carefully revised each year, so as to be dropped from the register as long as the person is known to be engaged in the occupation stated, and losses in the list by death or other causes are to be replaced by other names taken from the same locality. The number of copies to be published is to be twice the number of army and navy registers authorized to be published.

Senator Blair (N. H.) has introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to the effect that no State shall ever make or maintain any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that every State shall establish and maintain a system of free public schools, but that no money raised by taxation shall ever be appropriated, applied or given to any school, institution, corporation or person whereby instruction is given in any doctrine, tenet, belief, economic or observations peculiar to any religious sect. It was laid on the table at its own request.

The Senate to-day passed the bill making an appropriation for supplying the expenses in collecting customs duties. The bill was amended in accordance with the recommendations of the appropriations. The principal change was announced that out of the money to be expended in making a permanent annual appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the expense of collecting the customs duties.

A bill was introduced by Senator Cullum (Ill.) providing for the reconstruction of the Government dam at Rock Island destroyed by the recent flood, and for the immediate construction of a temporary dam.

NO MONEY FOR PENSIONS. Washington, May 25.—The pension fund on hand for the June payment in the district including Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, Indian Territory and New Mexico is \$300,000 short, and Pension-Agent Glick, of that district, has announced that he will be unable to pay vouchers hereafter presented until Congress makes an appropriation.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, May 25.—Congress has passed, and the President has approved, an act authorizing the President to arrange a commercial and political conference between the United States and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and the Empire of Brazil.

THE SURPLUS INCREASING. Washington, May 25.—The United States Treasurer has paid out \$12,000,000 during the present month on account of pensions alone, notwithstanding which fact the excess of receipts over expenditures during the month is nearly \$3,000,000. The Treasury surplus, which fell to \$90,000,000 at one time during the month, has again risen to \$101,000,000.

WILL REPORT AGAINST IT. Washington, May 25.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency has decided to report adversely on the petition of the Knights of Labor for the use of labor-saving machinery in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

IRISH CATHOLICS WARNED. Bishop O'Dwyer Says Gladstone and Parnell Commit the Error of Campaign. DUBLIN, May 25.—Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, has sent a letter to the mayor of Limerick giving warning that Catholics who attend the republican meetings announced to be held on Sunday will be guilty of a grievous sin in view of the admonitions of the Papal rescript. The Bishop regrets that the national organizations should be risked for the sake of symbolizing the plan of campaign, which is condemned by both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. The letter has caused a sensation.

LONDON, May 25.—The Chronicle says that the Pope will issue a brief reply to the letter of objection received from the Irish Bishops, in which he will explain that the Vatican does not disapprove of Irish national aspirations within legitimate bounds.

THE HOUSE IN STYLE. New York, May 25.—The Kings County delegation, except in the St. Louis convention will number 200 persons, including the district delegates and alternates and their delegates-at-large. They go by the Erie and West Shore roads to Buffalo, and their residences will be of an imposing character. The Kings County Democratic Club furnishes 150 of the contingent, and they will all be in uniform. The suits are of dark blue or grey, and all of the same pattern shade, and each man will carry a silk umbrella, tightly rolled and covered or widely spread, according to the marching weather, but the whole 150 in the same way at the same time as the 50 may be given.

INDIANS IN DESTRUCTION. BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., May 25.—Many of the Winnebago Indians around here have come through the winter in a very destitute condition. They have no ponies left, having been obliged to sell them or let them starve, so their land will be uncultivated this season. They are living in no one knows how. They will not get their annuity until August.

THE CHURCH WORKING FOR PEACE. St. Petersburg, May 25.—The Church, in reply to a deputation inviting him to attend the celebration at Kiev in July of the centenary of Russia's Christianity, said: "I sincerely wish that this jubilee will not be disturbed by warlike events. All my efforts are directed to securing the peace of Russia."

\$50,000,000 of New Reading Bonds. LONDON, May 25.—Mr. Corbitt has arranged with a strong banking syndicate for an issue of a per cent. blanket mortgage bonds for the Reading Railway Company to the amount of \$50,000,000. It is reported that bids have been made for these bonds at 12 per cent.

Go to Ford's and See His Prices

IN A NUT SHELL

High Qualities, Low Prices.

are a combination which no longer is a source of wonder, for people now understand that such is perfectly conventional with us. The whys and wherefores of this combination

CAN ALWAYS BE EASILY EXPLAINED.

In the case of our Spring weight Fancy Superfine, Striped and Colored BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR!

for instance, the reason lies in a nut shell.

J. L. FORD.

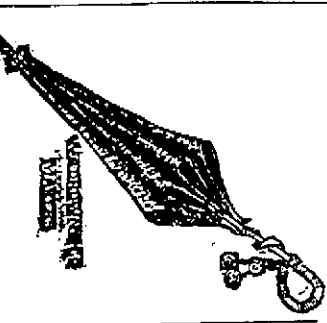
On his Spring and Summer Suits.

Full Weight PURE D. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven to millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government, is endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most reliable Baking Powder known. It does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum, and sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS AND SUN SHADES WILL BE OUR SPECIALTY SATURDAY, MAY 26.



Parasols, Umbrellas, Sun Shade

Of every kind will be made a special feature. The season is advancing, the goods must go.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

THEY MEAN

20 Per Cent. Less Than Our Formerly Lowest Prices.

Silk Umbrellas that were \$5 00 cut to	\$4 00	Helvetia Umbrellas that were \$2 25 cut to	1 75
Silk Umbrellas that were \$4 00 cut to	3 00	Gloria Umbrellas that were \$3 00 cut to	2 00
Silk Umbrellas that were \$3 00 cut to	2 25	Gloria Umbrellas that were \$2 50 cut to	1 75
Helvetia Umbrellas that were \$3 00 cut to	2 00		
Sun Shades that were \$2 00 cut to	\$1 25	Lace Trimmed Coachings that were \$2 50 cut to	\$1 75
Sun Shades that were \$1 75 cut to	1 00	Lace Trimmed Winders that were \$5 00 cut to	4 00
Sun Shades that were \$1 50 cut to	75	Lace Trimmed Winders that were \$4 00 cut to	3 00
Lace Trimmed Coachings that were \$5 00 cut to	4 00	Lace Trimmed Winders that were \$3 00 cut to	2 00
Lace Trimmed Coachings that were \$4 00 cut to	3 00	Lace Trimmed Winders that were \$2 50 cut to	1 75
Lace Trimmed Coachings that were \$3 00 cut to	2 00		

CHILDREN'S SUN SHADES--25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

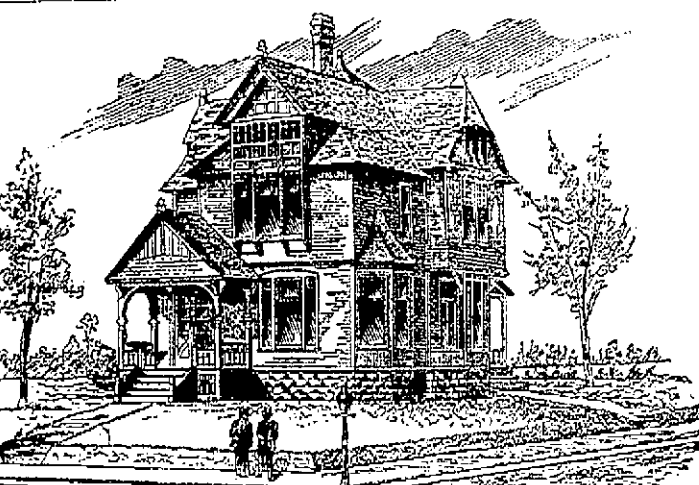
They were just 25 per cent. more, and includes new novelties in Plain, Satin, and Fancies. In all the lines we show the noblest styles the noblest sticks, the noblest shapes, and better yet—prices that no one can match.

WINDOW DRAPERIES!

Nottingham 4-thread Curtains at	\$1 35 per pair	Nottingham 4-thread Curtains at	\$3 35 per pair
Nottingham 4-thread Curtains at	2 35 per pair	Nottingham 4-thread Curtains at	4 35 per pair

The above are worth \$2 50, \$3 50, \$4 50 and \$5 50. Fancy Egyptian Draperies in Madras patterns at 12 1-2c a yard; twenty styles. Scrims at 5c, 10 and 15c; worth 8c, 15c and 25c. All styles of Curtain Goods by the yard and by the pair at especially reduced figures. We are showing interesting bargains in Ladies' Gents, & Children's Summer Underwear and Hosiery.

ARCHIE REID.



Forest Park Improvement Company

Offer Plans and Specifications of moderate priced houses, prepared by architects in Chicago and Milwaukee, from which a selection can be made by purchasers of lots without charge. Such Houses will be erected by the Company.

To be Paid for in Monthly Installments.

The drawings are of modern houses of the most approved style and the details and specifications can be furnished so that work on residences can be immediately begun. The Company also offers

NEARLY 200 LOTS FOR SALE

For cash or monthly payments. The works for grading streets, planting trees and constructing sidewalk will be continued by the Company during the coming season. Persons wishing homes in a quiet and attractive part of the city, near school buildings, where the sanitary conditions are favorable, and on

Broad - and - Well - Shaded - Streets - and - Avenues

are invited to examine this property. Maps of Forest Park will be shown by any officer of the Company, and plans of buildings, with full details can be seen at the Rock County National Bank and the office of Mr. F. H. Norcross. C. B. CONRAD, President. I. C. BROWNELL, Vice President. A. M. VALENTINE, Secretary. C. L. JACKMAN, Treasurer.

GENERAL GRANT AT A BANQUET!

Tendered him by the loyal citizens of Memphis, Tenn., in 1863, after the fall of Vicksburg, in reply to the toast, to the General Commanding the Army of the Southwest through his Chief of Staff, said, And right here I will say, if you want

INSURANCE!

In Good, Sound Old Companies Available under all circumstances.

CALL - ON - MARK - RIPLEY!

Office, Opposite Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin. Yes, sir, I was there.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE,

At the Insurance and Real Estate office next door to the Rock County National Bank; first floor, is represented the old, strong

Leading Insurance Companies!

OF AMERICA AND EUROPE. They can truthfully be said to be

TIME - TRIED - AND - FIRE - TESTED;

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The best institution of the kind in the world, and the old Travelers Accident Insurance Co. THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am, Very Respectfully,

SILAS HAYNER, Agent.

IF YOU WISH!

To find the store that keeps the best assortment and sell the cheapest, just call at

E. HALL'S,

55 West Milwaukee Street. (where you can find Dry Goods, Tinware, Crockery, Hats, Gloves, Grass Baskets, Carpet Wagon, Bird Cages, King's Clothing, White Shirts, Wooden ware, Ladies' Underwear, White Wash Dresses, And Ten Thousand other articles)

NEW GOODS DAILY

Just try a Cash store. E. HALL

E. D. ROBERTS, D. V. S.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of Chicago Veterinary College

I have located permanently in Janesville, and am prepared to give the best attention to all diseases of domesticated animals. Special attention to teeth. Orders left at Galbraith Bros., Bowles, Hadden & Co., and Reid Bros., will receive prompt attention. E. D. ROBERTS, D. V. S.

WANTED

Men to travel on salary for the FOUNTAIN NUMBERS OF CANADA, \$500-\$1000 a month and expenses paid to sell our Canadian Crown Stock, previous experience not essential, and preserve title, secured for future reference, it may become useful. Address G. H. WARDEN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. Send for map of Northwest.







Eliza J. Treat, deceased, plaintiff: vs. John B. Ostrander and Sarah Ostrander, his wife; de-

of purchase of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 10th day of March, 1885, in and for the county of Rock county, Wisconsin, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, on the 11th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day of the said sale, to wit: the residence, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, offered for sale and sold public auction, to the highest bidder, for the sum of \$1000.00, the said mortgaged premises situated in said county of Rock, in the town of Plymouth, in the 1st range of the said county of Rock, and the same judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

That certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Plymouth in the county of Rock and in the State of Wisconsin, known as follows, to wit:

The west half of the south east quarter of sec 11, in the north west 1/4 of the 35th range of said county of Rock, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay said judgment with costs, interest and charges, to the end of sale, dated April 11th, 1885.

SILAS WARD,  
Sheriff of Rock County, Wis.  
DORWARD & GOLDIN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Janesville, Wis.

plaintiff vs. Gabriel Goldsmith, defendant.  
The Court of Wisconsin to the said defendant  
You are hereby summoned to appear within  
twenty days after the day of service, and defend the  
above entitled action in the court aforesaid.  
If you fail to appear and defend the same, the  
plaintiff will be rendered against you according to  
the demand of the complaint, of which a copy  
herewith served upon you. Dated March 21st,  
1893.  
J. H. FARRINGTON, Clerk of Court.  
P. O. Address, Janesville, Rock County, Wis.  
springdw

**STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF ROCK**  
I, HARRY C. DENNETT, Clerk of Court, do hereby  
certify that the following is a true and correct  
copy of the petition of Rhoda J. Bennett, for  
(or said county) at the court house, in the city  
of Janesville, in said county, on the first Tuesday  
of March, A. D. 1893, at the hour of ten o'clock  
in nine o'clock a. m., the following matter will  
be heard.  
The petition of Rhoda J. Bennett, and Allen  
C. Bennett for the appointment of Rhoda J.  
Bennett, as guardian of the person and estate  
of the said Albert P. Bennett, issue of the City  
of Janesville in said county, Rock County, dated  
May 2nd, 1888. J.  
may3dw

J. W. SALE,  
County Judge.

1st County—William T. Vankirk plaintiff vs. Valdemar A. Wankke, James A. McLeister and Charles Dutton, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a writ of execution issued and sold rendered in the above entitled action on the fourth (4th) day of May, A. D., 1888, in said county of Jackson, State of Wisconsin, in favor of the above named plaintiff, I, the undersigned, J. W. Scales, Sheriff of said county, will on Saturday, the twenty-third (23rd) day of June, A. D., 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public auction, for cash, a pair of the post-office in the city of Janesville in said county of Jackson, State of Wisconsin, and also the right to the highest bidder therefor, all the real estate and mortgaged premises situated in said county of Jackson, State of Wisconsin, and directed by said judgment to be sold and therefor described as follows, to-wit:

Lot one hundred and two (102) and one hundred and three (103) of the first (1st) ward of the city of Janesville, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to pay said judgment with interest and costs of sale.

SHERIFF OF JACKSON COUNTY, WIS.  
J. W. SCALES, Sheriff of Jackson County, Wis.  
Plaintiff's Attorney, Janesville, Wis.  
Dated the 2nd day of May, 1888.  
may10d

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR JACKSON COUNTY, in probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the next June Term of said County Court, to be held on the 1st day of said county at the Court House, in the City of Janesville, in said county, on the first Tuesday of said month of June, A. D., 1888, being on the 1st day of June, A. D., 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following matter will be brought up for consideration and trial:

The petition of Ancilla A. Chase for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of said Ancilla A. Chase, deceased, who died testate in said county deceased.—Dated, May 10th, 1888.

By the Court J. W. SCALES, Judge.

T. S. NOLAN,  
Attorney for petitioner.  
may10d

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR JACKSON COUNTY, in probate.


Notice is hereby given that at the next June Term of said County Court, to be held on the 1st day of said county, on the 1st day of June, A. D., 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following matter will be brought up for consideration and trial:

ville in said county, on the first Tuesday  
 day, A. D. 1888, being June 21, 1888,  
 9 o'clock a. m. the following matter will  
 be heard and considered:

The petition of F. M. Gibbard, for the a-  
 justment and allowance of his account as ad-  
 equator of the last will and testament of An-  
 yeo, late of the town of Jameville, in said  
 county, deceased, and for the payment of the  
 residue of the estate of said deceased to su-  
 perior heirs as by law made the will of said de-  
 ceased entitled thereto.

By the Court,  
 J. W. SALLIE, Judge.

may3d3w



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[illegible]

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